PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1841.

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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Bombay, 30th August 1841.

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PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

AGRA.—Mr. Hamilton, Commissioner of this Division, has been offered the appointment of Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, in succession to Mr. MacFarlaner who is going home. We have not heard if Mr. H——will accept it.

We publish the following notice for general information :—

"The Committee appointed at the public meeting to circulate the Memorial to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, praying for an improvement in the arrangements for the transmission of letters and mails between Bombay and the North Western Provinces, have much pleasure in notifying for public information, that 1107 signatures have already been appended, and that it is proposed to present the Memorial to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, on any day that His Honour may please to fix, after the 1st proximo, previous to which date, the Committee request intending subscribers will have the goodness to forward their signatures."

Since our last there have been two days of favourable rain, which have proved of great benefit to the Crops ; our accounts from the interior of the district represent the draught, as till prevailing, with dry westerly winds. The grain market of Agra has been slightly effected by the change, and wheat particularly has fallen in price.

Among the Military on-dits abroad is one—that Major-General Churchill has quite recovered his health, and it is supposed will return to India and resume Command of his Regiment, now at Agra.

The Gallant General cannot return to India and resume the Quarter-Master-Generalship of Queen's Troops, as Officers upon the Staff lose their appointments under all circumstances, on returning from Europe.

By our last accounts from Cabool, we learn that General Elphinstone's continued illness had compelled him to resign the command of the force and General Nort had sent in his resignation. For the present, therefore, the command devolves on Major General Sir R. Sale—than whom a braver, soldier does not exist, but it is not probable that he will be trusted with the command of the whole force, especially as his Regiment, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry will return to the Provinces in about October. The question is then, who will be nominated to the command? Hitherto we have seen the highest rank entirely monopolized by Officers of Her Majesty's service, Sir John Keane, Generals Cotton and Willshire—General Nott, cannot be added to the list, for Sir John took special care to keep him back when there was a prospect of his reaping laurels at Ghuznee. Genl. Willshire returned with the Bombay Division, Sir J. Keane to wear his blushing honours in Europe, and Genl. Cotton, last of the three went in bad health. He was succeeded by a Queen's Officer (Genl. Elphinstone) as if twere a matter of course, and as if there were no Company's Troops there in the provinces there are two Queen's Officers Commanding Divisions and two Brigadiers, and as if these and the Cabool General Officers were not enough, Colonel Dennis, finds himself suddenly well in order that he may assume command of a Division usually assigned to a General Officer in the Company's service. Of a truth this Fane rank seems to tell well. In the case of the Sirhind division, it is a temporary measure, but the Cabool command is not so, and should in fairness to both Services not be retained for the special benefit of Her Majesty's Officers. There is no want of General Officers of the Company's service, and there seems to be no good reason, why one of those expecting Divisions should not be employed. There are more of the Company's Troops than of Her Majesty's service, but hitherto the Officers of the latter have been exclusively selected. Is this exclusion, this injustice to be visited on Company's Officers in perpetuity? and if so, why mock them with a valueless piece of paper called a commission?

The 16th, 35th and 37th Regiments Native Infantry will return to the provinces sometime in October.

Calcutta.

HURKARU, AUGUST 11.

We have been informed, upon the best authority, that H. M. Ships Calliope and Conway are coming round to Calcutta with the Canton treasure-money.

ENGLISHMAN, AUGUST 11.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Viscount Melbourne, McKerlie, from the Mauritius 22d July, and the Fleetwood, McKey, from the Mauritius (no date.)

The Semaphore of this day announces the arrival of the Helen Jane, White, from Singapore 14th July.

Dost Mahommed Khan, Hyder Khan and suite visited the Sans Souci, last night, and were, it is said, greatly delighted The fat sides of Hyder Khan were shaken intensely with much laughter. When the Dost first made his appearance, he was greeted with a round of applause, but as he did not seem to appreciate or to understand the compliment, the plaudits very soon subsided. The house was crammed to overflowing.—Hurkaru August, 12.

We have received intelligence from the Candahar district, extending to the 12th ultimo ; but there is not much to record. The following seems to contain the substance of it—"I have scarcely a word of news to give you, except that it is now pretty well known that the Jaunbaz fellows behaved infamously in the late engagement—indeed, some say, that they were bribed ; but however that may be, that fact is certain, that they were disposed to do anything but fight. Many of the Kandahar men, who joined Aucktar Khan, are now dying, every day, in the city—they are very much disaffected towards their present rulers, and, if an opportunity offered, would rise to a man. Timour Shah, since his arrival here, has put a stop to the extortions, which were going on, and has reduced the price of everything to a proper standard. He makes the natives sell their fruits, and other produce of the country, at the prices which were current, before the troops entered the province. The weather still continues very hot—the finest fruits are just now coming into season but the potato-crop is quite a failure. This will be much felt by the Europeans. An European was tried here, a few days ago, for wounding a Sergeant. The decision of the Court. Martial is not yet known. A Court of Enquiry is now sitting here to ascertain the

most reduced scale of carriage, possible for troops, &c.—the Government wishing to substitute Yaboos, and Donkeys for Camels. The order, however, will not be carried into effect till the arrival of our successors.

STAR, AUGUST 12.

We are sorry to learn from private letters lately received, that H. M. 62d Regiment at Hazarebaugh, is suffering severely from a visitation of Cholera, and other equally intractable and fatal diseases. This station, usually accounted one of the healthiest in the Bengal Presidency for European Troops, has by no means proved so to the Corps now canteoned there. It has many times been brought to the notice of the chief authorities, both in this country and at home, that much of the health of a regiment, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, is dependent on the nature of its internal economy, as regards guard mounting, the nature and locality of the guard houses, the amount and frequency of parades and drills, together with the Canteen regulations, &c. &c. With the state of these in the corps above mentioned, we are unacquainted, but as some of the most severe, and rapidly fatal cases, have (according to our account) been sent into hospital from the parade ground, we strongly suspect they require looking into. When the Regiment was quartered at Moulmein, and on their first arrival in the Fort last year (where they relieved the 16th Foot now at home) they were very healthy, and a remarkably fine body of men. Their misfortunes appear to have commenced with their march from Calcutta; since which time they have never been in such good condition, as regards health, and consequently efficiency. This Regiment was nearly annihiliated when serving in the Madras Presidency immediately prior to its transfer to the Tenasserim Provinces. The late Dr. Mcleod, then Deputy Inspector General of H. M, Hospitals at Madras, visited the Corps, and suggested means for checking, and removing the causes of the fearful mortality, which threatened to paralize the energies of even the most active, healthy, and undaunted. We sincerely trust, that they are not doomed again to suffer a similar train of evils, which have scarcely been surpassed even by the Cameronians and 49th at Chusan, or the European Forces, that were decimated by disease in the Burmese War.

ENGLISHMAN AUGUST 13.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Brighton*, Cooper, from Boston 6th April; the *John Hepburne*, from Rangoon 24th July, and the Affiance, Spencer, from Sydney 5th June.

BENGAL HURKARU. AUGUST 13.

A letter from Rangoon, dated 21st July, says:—Orders have come down to build a Palace for the Old King. This vaccillation of purpose, on the part of Tharrawaddie, implies fear. Supposing Nepaul, China, and Burmah should pull together for once, a few steamers on the Irrawaddie would stagger Thurwadde. Perhaps it is dread of our steamers which has caused the intended residence of the Old King, to be shifted from the district of Sarraway to Rangoon. Some hundred and fifty elephants, an advanced guard, have reached Merqua, a place above Preme. Of course His Majesty cannot come hither before this Palace is built, by which time he will know how our relations are with China and Nepaul.

"It seems an Ambassador from the King of Cambodia had been to Ameerapoora."

A good story seldom gains much by travelling, but a bad one never loses anything. "Ill news flies apace," and runs great in flying—

Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.

They have it at Ceylon, that two Regiments of Bengal [illegible] of Bombay Cavalry have [illegible] by the night mail. The [illegible] declares that a regiment in Scinde has exhibited the greatest cowardice, and pretends to explain himself by saying that a very recent letter from Sukkur states that, in an action in the *Khyber pass* between Shelton's Brigade and the Khyberies, two squadrons of the 5th Cavalry ran away; and that Her Majesty's 44th—elsewhere it is stated the 34th—fired a volley upon the runaways. "Thus," adds the editor, we may now detect cowardice followed by defection in 2 regiments of Bombay, and 2 regiments of Bengal Cavalry! We really must recommend the Bombay Equities to refrain from prosecuting the Agra Ukhbar, and to turn their attention towards the Ceylon Herald. The Bombay army has but three Cavalry regiments, and two out of the three are now accused of cowardice followed by defection! We can stand the charge better on our side, because we have nine regiments of Native Cavalry, and ought to have——ten.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the following arrivals:—The Helen Jane, White, from Singapore 14th July; the Indian Queen, Shreeve, from Bimlipatam 4th Aug., and the Mary Ray, Elwood, from Liverpool 17th April.

Private letters from Hongkong of the 11th mention that the signal had been made that morning for all the transports to Complete their water and provisons for four months. Eight transports were to proceed to the Northward—the remainder to stop at Hong Kong. It is supposed that Amoy will be the first object of the expedition, then Ningpoo and afterwards Pekin.

The crews of the transports had with few exceptions refused to proceed to the Northward. It was expected that examples would be made of the refractory.

We are in possession of a few particulars connected with the arrangements of the Precursors which we may as well impart to our readers:—

Shaik Touhar Ally, who was formerly employed by the New Bengal Steam Fund Committee at Socotra and Judda and gave great satisfaction, has been appointed Agent to the Precursors and leaves this in the Forth, on the 18th istant for Bombay.

The Lydia sailed from London for Aden on the 1st of June last with 427 tons of coal for the Precursor—and two other ships were to follow with 1000 tons more for the same place under contract for the whole to arrive by the 30th of November next.

At the same time two ships were loaded for the Cape, one for Point de Galle and one for Port Louis, contracts have been entered into for the Coal for the Precursor's outward voyage to be.

At Saint Vincents (Cape de Verd) by the ..	7th September.
Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.....	25th September.
Port Louis. Mauritius.....	5th October.
Point de Galle.....	20th October.

Madras.

SPECTATOR AUGUST 18.

The Ship *Cursetjee Cowasjee*, Captain J. CAMPBELL, from Bombay 4th Instant, arrived yesterday afternoon.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mrs. Dysart, Messrs. Goolden, Ottley, Pugh and Dallas.

The remaining Overland despatches for China having arrived on Saturday afternoon, H. M. Ship *Larne* after taking them on board left the Roads for China the same evening. We are pleased to observe that she is the bearer of extensive Promotion to the Naval Officers serving with the Expedition, the particulars of which will be found in another column. The list embraces no less than eight Captains, seventeen Commanders and twentyfour Lieutenants. Some measure of a like kind will we presume be extended hereafter to the Military Force, which seems to have had its fair proportion of fighting in the late operations in the vicinity of Canton.—*Ibid.*

Despatches have we understand been received from the Court of Directors by the present Mail, directing the recall of Sir HUGH GOUGH from China, to assume the Office of Commander in Chief of this Presidency. There can be little doubt therefore that Sir ROBERT DICK will be appointed to the command of the China Expedition.—*Ibid.*

Hyderabad.—We are sorry to learn by letters from Hyderabad that the villainy of the Soucars at that Station has rendered the munificence of Government in the late improved rate of Exchange, a dead letter, through having altered the number of copper piece for the Rupee, which they have done to an extent that completely robs the Troop of the 10 per cent granted them by Government.

We think it a great injustice to the Troops, to allow the Soucars the power of fixing or altering the Exchange for Rupees in the bazaar, as it enables them to suit their own views to the injury of all other classes, for although it may signify little to Gentlemen whether they receive 63 or 59 Pice for a Rupee; to poor Seepoys and Soldiers, who spend the whole of their income on the spot it is a thing of vital importance.

ATHENÆUM, AUGUST 19.

We understand that private letters from China mention, that in the recent protracted engagement with the Chinese, the 37th Regt. Madras N. I. were in a sad predicament, owing to the want of ball ammunition—the result of the niggardly policy of the Military Board!!! But for the timely succour of H. M. 26th Regt. the remains of this gallant Corps would in all probability have been cut off to a man. It is said that the Sepoys did their duty bravely, by forming into squares and thus keeping the enemy at bay till assistance arrived. We hope to gather further particulars before our next issue.

China.

(Continued from our last.)

List of Officers employed on the 26th May 1841, off Canton.

SHIPS.	NAMES.	RANK.
Calliope,	Mr. Watson	Lieutenant.
	,, D'Eyncourt,	ditto.
	,, Brown,	Master.
	,, Daly,	Mate.
	,, Rivers,	ditto.
	,, Le Vescomt,	ditto.
	,, Egerton,	ditto.
	,, Taylor,	ditto.
	Dr. Butler,	Asst. Surgeon.
Conway,	Mr. Beadon,	Lieutenant
	,, Coryton,	ditto.
	,, Read,	Mate.
	,, Kane,	ditto.
	,, Forster,	2d Master.
Alligator,	Mr. Stewart,	Lieutenant.
	,, Woolcombe,	Mate.
	,, Baker,	ditto.
Hyacinth,	,, Barclay,	Mate.
	,, Osborne,	Mate.
	Dr. Robertson,	Asst. Surgeon.
	Mr. Haskell,	Lieutenant.
	,, Hayes,	ditto.
Cruizer,	,, Drake,	Mate.
	,, Bryant,	ditto.
	Mr. Hay,	Lieutenant.
Pylades,	,, Jeffrys,	Mate.
	,, Sauley,	ditto.
	Dr. Tweeddle,	Asst, Surgeon.
	Mr. Hamilton,	Lieutenant.
Columbike,	,, Miller,	Mate.
	Dr. Crawford,	Asst. Surgeon.
H. C. S. Atalanta,	Mr. Grieve,	Lieutenant.
	,, Eden,	Mid.
Rattlesnahe,	Mr. Cowell,	2nd Master.
	,, Waddington,	ditto
	,, Brodie,	Volr. 1st Class.

Lieutenant Somerville, with boats of the Minerva, Sulimany, and Marion.

Lieutenants Urquhart and Marriott, of the Royal Marines, Conway and Alligator.

Lieutenant Collinson, attached to the Surveying Department, was exceedingly active in getting the ships into their positions.

(Signed) T. HERBERT,
Captain and Senior Officer present.

Return of War Junks and Row Boats, &c. found in the Chinese Naval Arsenal on the 27th May 1841.

12 War Junks, building.
24 Row Boats, and,
12 War Junks, laying at anchor off the Arsenal,
A large quantity of Timber, Gun Carriages, and various Stores.

(Signed) T. HERBERT,
Captain and Senior Officer present.

No. 4.

To CAPTAIN SIR HUMPHREY LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, KT. K. C. H.
&c. &c. &c.
Senior Officer in the China Seas,
Her Majesty's Sloop Hyacinth, off Canton
May 26th, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that immediatly on the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant I weighed with the advanced Squadron and ordered Her Majesty's Sloop "Nimrod" to attack the Samien Fort on the West end of the suburbs, supported by Her Majesty's Sloop "Pylades". Her Majesty's Sloop under my command being placed abreast of the English Factory to silence and dislodge any troops that might be there, and also with a view of covering the landing of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment., Her Majesty's Sloop "Modeste," "Cruizer" and "Columbine" taking up a possition to attack the Dutch Folly Fort and to enfilade the line of batteries lately thrown up in front of the City to the Eastward of that Fort On the Ships taking up their position three fire vessels were sent adrift, and although the tide was running very strong by timely despatch of boats they were enabled to clear the ships and tow three on shore and set fire to the suburbs.

In the performance of this service they opened their fire on the boats and shipping. In half an hour the enemy were completely silenced to the Eastward of the Dutch Folly Fort. After reconnoitring the Factory and finding it quite deserted, I immediately ordered the preconcerted signal for Her Majesty's Brig "Algerine," and "Atalanta" Steamer to approach with Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, when they landed and took possession of the Factory without the slightest casualty. This service being completed, I ordered Lieutenant Mason, commanding Her Majesty's Brig Algerine, to proceed to attack a fort to the Eastward which I feel much pleasure in reporting to you was done in a particularly spirited and gallant style by that Officer, but perceiving the firing to be so heavy from the Forts, I ordered the Boats of Her Majesty's Ships to her support—Her Majesty's Sloop "Hyacinth's," under Lieutenant Stewart, and Mr. Peter Barclay Mate; "Modeste's," Mr. Fitzgerarald Mate; "Cruizer's" Lieutenant Haskell, and Mr. Thomas J. Drake, Mate, "Pylade's" Lieutenant Hay, and "Columbine's Lieutenants Hamilton, Helpman, and Mr. Miller Mate. It is gratifying to me to inform you, by half-past seven the Fort of eleven guns were silenced and the Guns spiked, under a heavy fire of Gingalls and Musketry from the houses, at the same time I regret to add, it was not done without considerable loss. It would be impossible to particularize upon an occasion where every officer and man engaged against an enemy defending themselves with much vigour at all points, but in addition to my best thanks and acknowledgements to Commanders Barlow, Eyres, Giffard, Anson and Clarke, and Lieutenant Marson, I hope you will give me leave to recommend to your particular notice my own 1st Lieutenant W. H. Morhead, who was wounded in the hand in a personal engagement with a Mandarin, Lieutenant Mason of the "Algerine" speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Mr. Dolling, Mate, and Mr. Higgs, Second Master of that vessel. I cannot conclude without expressions of my approbation of the steadiness of Commander Rogers, of the Indian Navy, in conducting the Atalanta to her station.

I beg leave to attach a statement of the killed and wounded and damage sustained by the ships engaged.

I have the honor to be, &c,
(Signed) WM. WARREN.
Commander.

No. 5,

General Return of Killed and Wounded in Her Majesty's Forces at the attack on Canton, from the 23d to the 30th of May 1841.

Ship or Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remark
Blenheim	2	9	1 Off 1 R. Arly. 1 Actg. Corporal R. M. and 8 Seamen.
Wellesley	..	6	3 Seamen, 3 R. Marines.
Blonde	1	1	1 Seaman, 1 R, Marine,
Calliope	..	1	1 Seaman,
Hyacinth,	..	5	2 Officers, 3 Seamen.
Nimrod	2	4	2 Officers, 4 Seamen
Modeste	1	9	2 Officers, 8 Seamen.
Columbine	..	2	2 Seamen,
Algerine	..	4	1 Officer, 2 Seamen, 1 R, Marine. 1 Officer,
Nemesis	..	1	
Maaras Artillery	..	1	
Sappers and Miners	..	1	
18th Royal Irish	2	19	
26th Comeronians	3	15	
49th Regiment	1	17	
37th Native Infantry	1	13	
Bengal Vols	..	1	
Camp followers	1	3	
Staff	1	0	
	15	112	
		15	
		127	

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Major Becher, Deputy Quarter Master General died from over fatigue.
ditto Lieutenant Fox of the Nimrod.
Wounded.—Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of the Nimrod.
ditto Mr. W. T. Bate Mate of the Blenheim, slightly.
ditto Lieutenant Morshead of the Hyacinth, slightly.
ditto Mr. Peter Barclay, Mate of Hyacinth, slightly.
ditto Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Mate of Modeste, dangerously.
ditto Mr. Wm. Pearce, ditto, slightly.
ditto Mr. Hall, Commanding the Nemesis, severely burnt.
ditto Mr. Vaughan, Asst. Surgeon of the Algerine, slightly.
ditto Lieutenant Rundall, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, dangerously.
ditto Captain Sergeant, H. M. 18th Royal Irish, severely.
ditto Lieutenant Hillard, ditto, slightly.
ditto Lieutenant Edwards, ditto, severely,
ditto Lieutenant Pearson, 49th, severely.
ditto Lieutenant Johnstone, 56th, slightly.
ditto Ensign Berkley, 37th, Madras N. I., severely.

(Signed) H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE,
Captain and Senior Officer, China Coast.
(True Extracts and Copies.)
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There is a letter in your paper of the 24th instant, relative to the conduct of the Police towards a Catholic Priest, which is calculated to excite indignation in the temperament. I should like to know on what authority the Police functionaries have taken upon themselves to put a stop to firing guns on great days at the Mazagon division. Have they the authority of Government, as is it a 'sic volo sic Jubio' exercise of power, as is whispered about, that the too delicate and sensitive ears of some influential residents in the neighbourhood may not be disturbed? I have not the least doubt that if the Roman Catholic clergymen, will seek redress, in a proper manner, he will obtain it, for there can be no dispute as stated by a writer in this morning's TIMES, that any interference with the ancient mode of celebrating their church festivals, and Saints days, is a breach of the engagement, by which the Portuguese men confirmed in all their existing rights and privileges, on the cession of the island to the English. There are two modes of obtaining redress, the first to allow the peons to proceed by force to stop the firing, when there would be an action for assault, their conduct being no doubt illegal, but I would strongly advise them to give the law a wide berth. The second mode, and by far the best, is to petition Government in a most respectful manner, that their ancient rights, privileges and usages, which were secured to them at the cession of the island, may be still preserved to them, and that the secular authorities may be prevented from interrupting their religious celebrations, which had been allowed to continue undisturbed for nearly two hundred years. The most influential Portuguese gentlemen should get up an inventry, form a petition, and get it numerously signed, as it no doubt would be by all classes of their countrymen, those in public employment must not have the slightest fear of putting their names to it, for all real Englishmen will be with them, and if the petition is respectful, the prayer is so reasonable, and the Government so just and considerate, that I have little doubt their object will be fully obtained. But if the local Government should not be able to afford relief, then the Court of Directors and even the House of Commons may be appealed to and if the business is properly managed there cannot be the slightest doubt of ultimate success. I write on the supposition that the statement in your paper was correct and although your correspondents letter is badly put together, yet it breathes a feeling of honest indignation, that convinces me that his pasto must have suffered some indignity from the Police.

Your obedient Servant,
HONEST US.

August 28th 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Lieutenant J. Percival; H M 17th Regiment from Poona.
Ensign A. Faulkner; 6th Regiment Native Infantry from Poona.
Ensign W. P. Luson 2nd Grenadiers. } from Do.
Ensign H. R. Moyle 2nd Grenadiers. }

DEPARTURES.

Captain Griffiths; H M 6th Royals to England.
Bt. Captain Tighe Ditto Do.
Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan; Ditto Do.
Ensign D. F. Ogilvy; Ditto Do.
Ensign Thomas Bishtan; Ditto Do.
Assistant Surgeon Jackson; Ditto Do.
Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Everest; Ditto Do.
Captain Dinnes Ditto Do.
Bt. Captain Ralph Ditto Do.
Ensign Loinsworth; Ditto Do.
Ensign Knox: Ditto Do,
Lieutenant and Adjutant Fraser: Ditto Do.
Pay Master Blakeman; Ditto Do.
Quarter Master Sheaham; Ditto Do.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST 31 DAYS.

Week	Mon.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. H. M.	High Water. P. M	PHASES OF THE MOON.
			H. M.	H. M.	
Sa.	28	St. Augustine.	8 53	9 8	
Sun	29	*12th Sunday after Trinity.*—	9 25	9 49	
M.	30	[St. John Baptist beheaded.	10 12	10 34	
Tu.	31		10 54	11 11	

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—At Agra, on the 16th of August, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Brind, Artillery, of a daughter.

At Ferozepore, on the 10th instant, the Lady of Capt. George Thomson, Sub-Asst. Comy, Genl., of a son.

At Mynpoorie, on the 14th of August, the Lady of Capt. Robert Beavan, 31st Regt. N. I., of a son.

At Agra, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Carter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Nusseerabad, on the 12th August, by the Revd. John Moore, the Revd. Henry Pratt, A. M., to Elizabeth, sizth daughter of Brigadier Kennedy, C. B., Commanding Rajpootanah Field Force.

At Cawnpore, by Lisence on the 10th of August, by the Revd. J. Carshore, at Christ Church, Mr. John Perie Bennett. Assistant Overseer D. P. Works, to Miss Eliza Reid.

DEATHS.—At Madras on the 29th of July, Captain Winter Forster Kar, H. M. 9th Regiment, and Major of Brigade of Queen's Troops at that Presidency.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th instant, of Cholera, after a very short illness, Captain William Richard Maidman, of the Horse Artillery, aged 39 years, deeply regretted by his family and a wide circle of friends.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 7th August, Mrs. Rayson, of a son.
At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 8th August, Mrs. G. B. Smith, of

DEATHS

At Calcutta, on the 10th August, Harry, the infant son of J. W. Cliff, Esq., aged 4 months and 16 days.

At Burdwan, early on the morning of the 10th August, of consumption, Jowhorylall Baboo, one of the uncles-in-law of the Maharajah of Burdwan, in the 30th year of his age, sincerely and deeply regretted by his brothers and those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

At Kishnaghur, on the 8th August, the infant daughter of Peter MacDonell. Esq.

At Singapore, on the 23rd June, Mary Anne, the infant daughter of Captain James Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bengal Army, aged 7 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Arcot, on the 12th August, the lady of Augustus J. Curtis, Esq., 7th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Bangelore, on the morning of the 13th August, Mr. J. F. Miller, of a daughter.

Lieutenant Colonel Breton, of H. M. Service, who recently returned hither from New South Wales, has joined and taken command of his regiment—the 4th—at Bellary. The gallant officer arrived at the station on the 28th ultimo.

To Correspondents.

THE communication from Vingorla got wet and we cannot for the life of us make out the illegible contents.

THE request of G. F. S. (Vingorla) will be complied with.

THE favors of ADVISER and A SUFFERER have been received.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Monday, August 30, 1841.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 13th instant, Madras to the 19th, and Agra to the 19th instant.

FROM one of the Madras Journals it would appear that Sir Hugh Gough will return immediately to Madras and Sir Robert Dick, now commanding in Chief, will proceed to China. The Athenæum questions the correctness of the report.

WE have been favored with the following intelligence, which reached Macao on the morning of the 20th June.

Lieutenant Brodie in command of the Rattlesnake, Troop Ship, died at Hong Kong,

Digitized by Google
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Lieutenant and Adjutant Wilson of the 18th Royal Irish died at the same place. The latter gentleman had gone out to inspect the Recruits which had just arrived (in the Asia it is believed) and on returning to his Quarters was taken with Fever, and died after 48 hours illness.

The French Ship *Lydie* of Nantes, from Whampoa to Havre, passed Anjer on the 17th July, and the *Francis Smith* for London arrived at Anjer on the 20th July.

Looking over our English files, we find that Mr. C. Hayter has received the appointment of Principal Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, in the room of the late Sir David Wilkie.

When we first entered upon our daily task we assured our readers that if encouraged we would double the size of our paper. The support we have received exceeds our former expectations. The numerous applications from our subscribers, begging us to redeem our pledge, has somewhat reluctantly compelled us to comply with their wishes and to discharge our own promises. We say somewhat reluctantly, because, at present, the additional and efficient hands that were required for the arduous undertaking have not arrived from one of the sister presidencies. Our journal is now the size it used to be when issued thrice a week, and is more than double the size of any of our contemporaries. In tendering our best thanks for the encouragement received, our readers and contributors will bear with our avarice in soliciting renewed and increased support.

'Tis true the Bombay daily Gazette is not an acknowledged organ of the commercial community, or of any other community save the vox populi; still we will not give place to any of our contemporaries for good will and a firm and honest determination to protect the rights of British Merchants whenever we conceive it necessary. With this view we adverted in our issue of Friday [illegible] to the case and circumstances of the *Adele*, in the hope that our Marine street contemporary would disabuse the public mind if our statement that the Adele was a foreign owned vessel was incorrect. The *silence* of the *Times*, and the *Courier*, too, is or should be a pretty *convincing* proof to the public on which to ground suspicion of the fact being as we stated. Our contemporaries have not done their duty to British Merchants and British subjects, in not stating the facts of the case and cautioning the public against sending any goods in a vessel so circumstanced that she may become a prize to any of Her Majesty's Ships of war. A sense of public duty constrains us to bring the case more prominently to the notice of the authorities.

Our contemporaries could oppose the claims of the *Cursetjee Cowasjee*, although the claims of this vessel to be entitled to the priveleges of a British vessel were just and legal. The owner of the *Cursetjee Cowasjee*, however, was not connected with the Chamber of Commerce. The Agent for the *Adele* is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Now the acknowledged organ of the Chamber of Commerce is the *Times*, therefore the *Times* is silent and has no wish to enter into the case of the *Adele*, which, as a commercial paper it should have done, but as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Journal it cannot, it dare not do! This to say the least of it is gross neglect in a paper vauntingly established to protect the interests of British merchants; it may however be useful as an index of the independence of the *Times!*

The *Adele* is advertized to sail from hence in a few days on a voyage to the Mauritius, and will be commanded by one of the ablest Captains that ever sailed out of the harbour of Bombay. The commander, Captain Segrave, will no doubt be similarly situated to Captain Middleton who took her to Calcutta —a mere commander in name, as the owner of the vessel, who sails in her, is the bona fide Captain, and this gentleman is we, believe, a subject of France, and, consequently, neither entitled to sail her under British colours nor directly or indirectly own her. The gentleman in question is also a good seaman; and, therefore, the taking of an English master is another convincing proof of the fear that is apprehended for the safety of her freight and policy. The 6 Geo. 4 c. 100 § 13 explicitly states that, no person who has taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state, except under the terms of some capitulation, unless he shall afterwards become a denizen or naturalized subject of the United Kingdom, by His Majesty's Patent, or by act of Parliament; nor any person usually residing in any country not under the Dominion of His Majesty, unless he be a member of some British factory, or Agent for, or partner in any House or copartnership actually carrying on trade in Great Britain or Ireland, shall be entitled to be owner, *in whole* or *in part, directly* or *indirectly*, of any vessel required and authorized to be registered by this act. We are fully aware that several vessels trading between ports within the East India Company's, are owned in whole in part, or commanded by persons born under the British flag at the capitulation of Pondicherry, the Mauritius, and other French settlements; but who, not having been registered when young as required by the alien's act, or who have not taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, are prohibited from owning any British vessel or sailing any vessel under British Colours.

If the *Adele* be directly or indirectly owned by a foreigner, (which is the general belief,) the authorities ought to interfere and protect British interests, by taking the necessary steps to uphold the "Majesty of the law."

Contemporary Selections.

[illegible] regretted to observe that the ship Buckinghamshire, about whose safety so much anxiety was some months since experienced, has reached the Mauritius, apparently in safety. We have no particulars, but find her name given in the Calcutta Shipping list as reported at the Mauritius on the 6th July —Times August, 28.

The Auckland Steamer, whose arrival we intimated in our last, did not bring with her the intelligence we expected to have received from Aden, and from the silence of our numerous Correspondents on the Peninsula, we are led to infer, that the rumoured attack of the Arabs has as usual ended in smoke—or at least in the assault of the seven mounted champions, by whom Ahmed, the interpreter, was murdered, and who seemed to have had no further ill against the garrison in view than to rid the Political Agent of his evil genius—Moolla Jaffer. We hear it rumoured however, that there are still occasional demonstrations inland of large bodies of armed men, who are very likely in the end to persevere till their bloody purpose be effected. The opinion that "the favourite" is one great cause of our misunderstandings with the natives, does not seem to be confined to certain officers of the garrison. It would be a curious addition to the maze in which Aden politics have become involved, if the hatred of the Arabs to one or two individuals should turn out to be connected with a real desire of good understanding with the Brtish: a state of matters as greatly to be desired, as we for our part conceive it to have been postponed or interrupted by political mismanagement. —Ibid.

The Auckland did not make nearly so good a voyage as we had expected, having taken 21 days from Bombay to Aden, which she reached on the 9th—this would however enable her mails to reach Suez by the 18th and Alexandria by the 21st, the usual time. The Sesostris, the 1st steamer which took this route, completed her voyage last year in 19 days, and the Cleopatra, which left Bombay on the 19th June, reached her destination in 18 days without trouble. We have been told that the Auckland's early fault of over buoyancy still adhers to her, and that when some 100 tons or so of her coals are expended, her paddles get too much out of the water. From the results of the experiments of the present year it is inferred, that when a little more experience of the prevalent winds in the track steamers should on these occasions pursue shall have been gained, that no difficulty will be felt in completing the voyage in 16 days with our present ships, and that with more powerful steamers the trips from Bombay to Aden may ultimately be performed during the wildest of the monsoon in 14 days—this, if attainable, would entirely get rid of the much exaggerated difficulty of obstructions during the monsoon which now appear to be all imaginary. We formerly suggested that the Cleopatra should be sent instead of the Sesostris, and the monsoon voyage be at all times undertaken by packets for the accommodation of passengers, instead of Steam Frigates which accommodate none. The accident, of the Sesostris being required for China compelled this arrangement to be gone into, contrary to what was intended, and the packet has beat the frigate of last year by one day, and of the present year by three!—Ibid.

It is rumoured that the following changes will shortly take place in the Civil Service; Mr Pyne to be one of the Revenue Commissioners, Mr. Legey: to be Collector of Customs, and Mr. E-combe to be confirmed in the appointment of senior Magistrate of Police.—Courier Aug. 28.

European Intelligence

On Saturday, between nine and ten in the morning, as a respectably-dressed female, about thirty years of age, was walking on the Boulevard St. Martin, near the theatre of the Ambigu Comique, she was observed suddenly to fold her arms over her bosom, and fall to the ground. A by stander immediately picked her up, and saw to his horror, when he had forced open her arms, that she had plunged a knife into her bosom, and was bleeding profusely. Surgical aid was called in, and her wound was pronounced to be of a very dangerous nature. Neither the name of this female nor the motive for her act are known.

An Algerine correspondent of the Constitutionnel wrote on 26th ult. from the camp at Donera:—

"We are expecting the arrival of the expeditionary column to-morrow or next day. All our communications are intercepted, although the plain appears to be free, but the Arabs only conceal themselves till they find a favourable opportunity to make a surprise. The two most wealthy tribes of the plain, the Soumatas and Mouzayas, and who have the most weighty influence in the province, have tendered their submission to General Baraguay d'Hilliers. The Oukils sent to open the negotiation were followed by numerous beasts of burden loaded with provisions for the cantonments of Blidah, and are said to have offered us most advantageous terms; but having a reasonable mistrust in the good faith of these ambassadors, and aware that at the approach of the harvest, the Arabs are accustomed to sue for peace, with the design of breaking it as soon as their corps are got in, the General demanded hostages for the strict observance of the treaty, insisting that they should be members of the first families of the tribes. To this the Oukils were not authorised to consent, and, therefore, went back with all their convoy, which the General declined accepting. Immediately after the negotiations were broken off, General Baraguay d'Hilliers left Blidah with a column of Infantry and some mountain guns, to meet General Bugeaud by crossing the valley of Cherehell and the Cheliff above Mostaganem, at a place called Sour he Mitou, about a league off."

A letter of another correspondent of the same journal at Mostaganem, written on the 24th ult. says:—

"The communication with Mascara, Oran, and Arzew being still cut off, the freshest news of the army is, that General Lamoriciere has made two razzias with his division in the Plain of the Greris, and that he is at this time separated from the main body by a distance of about 12 leagues, being encamped in the heart of the rich tribe of the Beni Amer. The Commander-in-Chief is at the same time carrying on operations on the other side of his headquarters, which are still at Mascara, and where there are many sick. General Baraguay d'Hilliers is expected at Mascara in three or four days."

M. Eynard, who was a distinguished partisan of the Greeks, in their struggle with the Porte, previously to the recognition of their independence, has written a letter, dated Geneva, 30th ult., to the Greek Committee in Paris, of which the Viscount de Chateaubriand, the Duke de Broglie, the Count de Saint-Aulaire, Marshal Sebastiani, M. Villemain, the Duke d'Harcourt, and M Benjamin Delessert, are members, enclosing a letter which he has received from a committee of the Candian insurgents at Athens, and urging the parties to whom he addresses himself to make some demonstrations of humanity in favour of their Christian brethren in Candia. The letter to M. Eynard is dated the 9th, and calls upon him, as a member of the old Greek Committee, to use his influence with his colleagues himself in order to obtain their sanction and co-operation in the struggle with the Turkish authorities. The letter is accompanied by a memorial giving an account of the excesses attributed to the Turks.

An inquest was held on Wednesday, in Lancaster Castle, on the body of a young man P. Ormrod, who hung himself through fear of his being sent back to a regiment to which he belonged when the time of his imprisonment was over. Induced to commit felony, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for expired. Hausbrow, the gaoler, said deceased came to him, and said that he was very anxious to know whether the regiment to which he belonged would again claim him. The jailor wrote to the colonel, and in answer was informed that the prisoner, on his release, would be claimed. The deceased appeared much depressed, and on Tuesday was found hanging from the iron bars over his cell door. The jury returned a verdict of Felo de se.—(Examiner.)

Galignani's Messenger, June 26.

The President's Passengers.—The New York Herald states that there were 136 passengers on board the President. Two names, it seems, have yet not appeared in the published lists. "Mr. Howell and friend" are named, and that friend was the wife of Mr. Howell. They had been married a few hours before the steamer left the port. The second person not mentioned was Robert Hamilton Dundas.

Another Pretender to Royalty.—Yesterday George Higgs, a mendicant, who claims to be a natural son of King George IV., was charged, at the Mansion-house, with begging near the north entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral. He stated that he had no parish in England, and he wished to be sent out to India. He was starving, and sometimes subsisted on the orange-peelings that were thrown away. M. Alderman Lainson said he had no means of sending him to India. He directed the policeman to deliver the prisoner, as a casual pauper, to the officers of the City of London Union, in which he was found —(Globe.)

Curious Case.—Yesterday an action was tried in the Court of Exchequer, brought by Mr. Miller against Mr. Lloyd and others, for an assault, and putting the plaintiff in a strait waistcoat. It appeared that he plaintiff was a member of a religious congregation, of which a Mr. Hershall is the minister, and lived in Chadwell-street, Clerkenwell. On 21st January the plaintiff and his wife had some little misunderstanding of a trivial description, in the morning whilst he was shaving. Mrs. Miller became alarmed, and made some representations to Mr. Aerschall, who called upon the defendant, Lloyd', who is a doctor residing in Middleton-square, Pentonville, and Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Herschall immediately afterwards visited the plaintiff, and made inquiries as to the state of his health, when they left, the plaintiff went about his business as usual, but Dr. Lloyd saw the plaintiff a second time as a patient, and signed a certificate to the effect that in his opinion the plaintiff was in a state of mind which made it necessary that he should have a careful male attendant to look after him. Mr. Holland, a friend of the plaintiff's, and also one of Mr. Herschall's congregation, who carries on business as a shoemaker, signed a document directing an attendant to be sent, and this document having been forwarded to Dr. Warburton's establishment at Hoxton, with the medical certificate, a keeper named Sanger was sent to the plaintiff's house. Sanger came to the plaintiff's about seven in the evening and refused to tell what brought him there. He afterwards said he waited for Mr. Herschall. The plaintiff, being displeased with the visit of a stranger, sent to his next door neighbour, a schoolmaster, named Reynolds, who, with his assistant, Wilson, went into the plaintiff's house, and the description they gave of the plaintiff's conduct and demeanour was not that of a person suffering under any aberration of mind. Sanger stated that he had an authority for remaining, but refused to show it, and, upon plaintiff stating that he should go out and find some of his friends, Sanger prevented him from leaving the house. The plaintiff became much irritated, and threatened to send for a policeman, and Sanger at length put a strait waistcoat on him. The defendant, Holland, was present during this proceeding, and as well as Wilson, the schoolmaster's assistant, advised the plaintiff to submit, as he could get redress afterwards. The next day the plaintiff sent for another surgeon, a Mr. Anderson, who remained three quarters of an hour with the plaintiff, and deposed that he appeared to be perfectly sane and collected. The plaintiff also saw several of his friends, and they unanimously concurred that his conduct, manners, and demeanour were rational and becoming. Even Sanger (the keeper) became convinced that the plaintiff was not labouring under insanity, and accompanied him to his attorney, by whom a copy of the certificate and recommendation to send a keeper was taken. On cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses, it appears that, on the evening when Sanger arrived, Mrs. Miller complained that her husband had caught her violently by the arm, at the same time holding an open razor in his hand. This the plaintiff endeavoured to explain by stating that, whilst shaving, he had rung for the servant, and that as she did not bring what he wanted, he became irritable, and his wife coming in at the moment, he caught her arm, asking her why she had come instead of the servant—but without intending her the slightest injury. It also appeared that when the plaintiff's attorney's clerk called on Dr. Lloyd to admit his certificate, the latter said that the plaintiff had talked of having visions from God, and that he (Dr. Lloyd) was satisfied he was insane.—Lord Abinger did not think Dr. Lloyd or Mr. Holland were liable for that part of the assault which was committed when Sanger put on the strait waistcoat and which did not appear to be necessary. The parties all joined in their defences; therefore, if the Jury thought them guilty, they must find general damages, but it certainly was an important ingredient for consideration that the indignity of which the plaintiff complained was not inflicted on him from any interested or malicious motive.—The Jury, after an hour's consideration, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £100.—(Times.)

The *Chronicle* of this morning is, as might be expected, in a most piteous plight under its heavy and unforeseen disasters. And, hoping nothing for its masters on their own merits, it earnestly beseeches the Conservative party to expose some assumed demerits of their own, by way of creating a diversion or a division in the public mind, under cover of which the tide of popular odium now exclusively flowing against the government might be stayed. Thus the Conservatives are urged to show their cards and disclose the measures they mean to adopt, when installed in office, to rescue the empire from the shameful condition to which all its great interests have been brought by eleven years of Whig-Radical misrule. But the most curious topic of all started this morning by the *Chronicle*, rather ticklish ground by the way for that disinterested print, is one clearly borrowed from some fellow ministerialist of the Stock Exchange. To be sure Sir Robert, do tell the stock-jobbers plainly what you mean to do, for "it is important that all who hold stock should know;" and why not also all who gamble in the funds in the way of *time bargains*? At present, when all is reserve on the part of the Tory Chief, there is not one operator in the stocks able to decide whether to turn *Bull*, or *Bear*. All Capel-court is in most cruel torture, and Lorthbury itself sweating agony at every pore, under the pangs of suspense Do, Sir Robert, unbosom yourself of every secret of State policy, or the stock-jobbers will perish of inanition, and the stock house be shut up from the impossibility of turning an honest penny, even to the extent of a *turn* of the market, and what is emphatically understood there by the slang term of a *fiddle*. Do, Sir Robert.—(Courier.)

On Wednesday, at mid-day, just before the bursting of a thunder-storm, we had the satisfaction of seeing what is here a very rare occurrence—a water spout—which seemed to burtsing out of the Forth, somewhere, not far from Alloa, we shall not attempt to describe this phenomenon: it is sufficient to say, that it was exactly like the drawings given in scientific works. At one part of the tube, which was relieved by a light cloud in the back ground, the water was distinctly [illegible] afterwards expanded itself, until it was lost in the heavy dark cloud which for a while rendered noon like gloaming. The thunder was very near and loud, and the rain for a few minutes poured down very heavily, but yet so very partially, that for two or three minutes it was seen as if walking leisurely up the street, while at less than a hundred yeards it was almost fair.—(Stirling Observer.

Death of Dissent.

Fraser's Magazine.—Dissent is tottering under the weakening influence of two causes. So rapid is its decline, that but for the mischief which has latterly sprung up in the church, it would scarcely have looked forward to something very nearly approaching to a general reunion of all Christians. The church's enemy, however, has not been idle, to keep up divisions is ever his main object. Hence, at the very moment when a prospect was opening, of a large return into the church's communion,—a semi-popish theory is started among us, exactly calculated to startle and keep at a distance the very persons whose adhesion might have been looked for. And thus is the brigtening prospect again overclouded. Dissent, indeed, is rapidly losing ground, and the church gaining it; but the new theory proposed by the Newmans and Palmers of the present day, is one which might indeed lead our church back again into Popery, but can never unite the Christians of this still Protestant land.

A card for Poor electors.

Anti Bread-Tax Circular.—"What will you take for your vote?" whispers the canvasser for the bread-taxing candidate. Before the poor voter answers the question, let him ask himself the value of his vote. The bread and provision taxes take from every man, woman, and child 2*l.* a-head every year. If the poor voter have a wife and three children, these taxes cost him 10*l.* a-year, which, in six years, the probable time for which he elects his representative, will amount to 60*l.*—60*l.*, then would be the value of his vote if it were his to sell. But a vote is a trust for the benefit of others as well as himself. If he sells his vote he will give a bread taxer the power to put a tax upon the food of the whole people—a tax which is equal to fifty millions a-year. But if he sells his vote? to a bread taxer, he also helps to inflict scarcity, disease, and death upon many thousands of the poorest of his fellow-creatures. What, then, will he take for his vote? The poor voter's conscience will tell him to say to the bread-taxing canvasser—"I will not sacrifice honour, justice, and my hopes of everlasting peace for money, or the smiles of the rich, or to please a customer. My vote is above all price."

The Jews.—A statistical account of the Jews in Russia has lately been published at St. Petersburg by the Academician Kopper. It appears from it that the number residing by permission in the seventeen territories is 1,054,349, including both sexes. In Volbynia they are first numerous, constituting a fifteenth part of a whole population. In Poland the greater number is in Warsaw, of which the Jews form one-fourth of the inhabitants; and, indeed, in both Russia and Poland, they are greatly more numerous in the towns than in the country houses. In 1837 the total number of Israelites in Poland was 411 307, of whom 338, 667 lived in the towns, and 72,630 in the country.

Political Science.—Mr. Wyld has published a most ingenious scale—a series of sliding scales—perspective and demonstrative on the great question of relation between the fluctuations in corn, currency, and Consols, exports and imports, revenue and exports and imports, revenue and expenditure—worth a debate in Parliament!—at least. We may here see that between 1792 to 4812, corn rose to 125s., and between that 22, rank down again to 45s.; from 1790 to 1817, the currency rose from 11,000,000*l.* to 20,000,000*l.*; that in 1792. Consols were 97 while peace and security reigned, and 47 during the mutiny at the Nore in 1797. They did not rise again to 97 till the year 1824, nor again sink so low as 75 till 1830; and then only during the reform agitation; nor had they since fallen so low

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as 86 till 1839, when gold was drained for foreign corn Exports were, in 1790. 21,000,000l., and imports 19,000, 000l. ; in 1838, the exports had risen to 110,000,000l. sterling. and imports to 60,000 000l. The expenditure in 1792 was 25,000 000l., and the revenue 25,000,000l ; in 1813, the expenditure was 170,000,000l., and the income 60,000,000l., while in 1841, the expenditure is 55,000,000l., and the revenue a little more than 50,000 000l. Any set of questions on these subjects may be worked out by means of this table.—Atlass June 12th.

DESTRUCTION OF ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, DND LOSS OF LIFE.

At twenty-five minutes before five o'clock on Tuesday morning, one of the most extensive and disastrous fires that have befallen the metropolis since the destruction of the Royal Exchange in 1838, occured at Astley's Theatre, situated at the foot of Westminster-bridge. Although the theatre from the streets appeared to the eye of the spectator to be a confined building, yet now, as it has been laid in ruins, to the surprise of all, it occupied a site of ground far exceeding that upon which any of our national theatres stand. This is the third time Astley's has been laid in ruins by a similar catastrophe, and each time attended by the loss of human life.

The imediate neighbourhood was first aroused by the loud cries of "Fire," and the confusion that ensued baffles description, for while one party were attempting to stop the further progress of the flames, the other, and far greater, were using their utmost exertions to remove the stud of horses from the stables. Although the docility of the animals is universally known, yet the grooms and attendants had the greatest difficulty in rescuing them. Several of the poor creatures, upon being loosened, endeavoured to enter the area in which they were wont to amuse all who visited this place of amusement ; particularly the ponies, for they began snorting and plunging about in a most terrific manner, and had it not been for the extraordinary control which the grooms possessed over the animals, the loss must of necessity have been very great. The public are perhaps not aware that the stables completely surrounded the ring, and to reach those on the south side it was necessary to cross the area. In this department were five horses and a jackass, which was about coming out as the hero of the amphitheatre. By the intrepidity of a German rider named York, three of the horses in this part of the building were saved. Regardless of the danger which he ran, he rushed across the ring, although the fire was raging in a furious manner about him, and brought out a horse each time. Upon making the fourth attempt, the heat became so intolerable, as to cause one of the horses, on reaching the centre of the ring, to drop, where it perished. Another horse and the doukey perished in their stalls. Fortunately neither of these animals were of so great a valne as the rest. At the time the fire broke out there were about fifty horses in the stables, besides two Zebras and some asses. It is a matter of the utmost astonishment to those connected with the establishment, considering the rapidity of the flames, that so many were saved, as within eight minutes from the fire, the flames were to be seen rushing out of the different windows connected with the theatre, and although it was daylight, yet so great was their intensity that they illuminated the whole of the horizon round the metropolis. When the police burst open the entrance doors, the sight which met their eye was one of the most sublime and magnificent which can be imagined ; the whole of the vast interior, comprising the boxes, galleries, pit, and stages were enveloped in one body of fire, presenting the appearance of a mighty furnace.

Mr. Ducrow's house, which joined the establishment, was only separated by a partition of wood, and was crowded with articles of vertu and bijouterie of the most costly description, the whole of which, with few exceptions, have been completely destroyed. The fire at five o'clock had an awful appearance : the houses that surrounded it were in imminent danger, some of [illegible] inhabited them were removing their goods to places beyond the reach of the flames, while the more excited and alarmed threw their furniture from the windows The firemen, finding that not the slightest prospect existed of saving any portion of the theatre or the dweling-house of Mr. Ducrow, mounted the roofs of the surrounding houses, and succeeding by dint of the most extraordinary exertions in confining the devastation to the are beneath. Suddenly a kind of grumbling noise was heard beneath, which arose from some portions of the outer walls giving way, when the roof fell in with a most tremendous crash, which was heard at a considerable distance. At the same time instant a fiery cloud shot up into the air: and, after a momentary pause, descended over the neighbourhood, presenting a most singular appearance. By six o'clock the theatre was levelled to the ground, and by seven o'clock the firemen had the flames completely under their control when no further destruction of property took place.

Mr. Ducrow and his family were awoke by the loud cries of those in the back part of the theatre calling upon them to effect their escape, when Mr. Ducrow immediately got up, snatched up one of his youngest children and ran down the back stairs, followed by Mrs. Ducrow and the rest. They proceeded down the back staircase into a court yard, whence they got into Stangate street, having only their night clothes on, and took shelter in a neighbours house. The unfortunate young woman who perished in the flames was one of the female servants of the name of Elizabeth Briton, about thirty six years of age. She was seen to come with the family, and was observed by some of the others who were dragging the ponies out of the stables to return into the dwelling house to endeavour to save some of her clothes or some favorite singing birds, and owing to this she perished. Her remains were discovered lying in a crouched position behind the box door at the entrance to the theatre. It is evident that in the first instance she had fallen from suffocation. The belief of the fireman who had charge of the theatre, he stated, to be, that the fire originated under the lower stage by some sparks falling through the flooring of the upper stage, in the representation of a scene of "the Burning of Woodstock," in the piece entitled the Wars of Oliver Cromwell ; there was a great quantity of saw dust collected, and the sparks falling on it, it smouldered away unperceived until it burst forth. There was plenty of water on the stage, and his conviction is that had assistance been at hand the theatre could have been saved from destruction. We regret to state the loss exceeds 30,000l. Mr. Ducrow is unfortunately not insured for one fraction of the property. His wardrobes were of the most costly description, estimated to be worth several thousand pounds. Everything which he possessed, with but few exceptions, has fallen a sacrifice to the flames. The theatre, which is the property of Chevalier Cobbold, near Ipswich, is insured in the Royal Exchange to the extent of 2,400l. ; Son 2,400l ; and Imperial, we believe, in a similar sum, making total of 7,200l. The dwelling house, which is the property of Mr. West, is insured in the Phœnix for 500l., and many of the adjacent houses have sustained damage.

The sad catastrophe will involve upwards of 250 persons, whose sole support depended upon the theatre, in the utmost distress.

Up to seven o'clock in the evening, there remained a great quantity of fire in the ruins, and a strong detachment of fire engines and men remained on the spot during the night. The former destruction of Astley's Theatre took place in 1805. The crowd that assembled round the scene of desolution was immense. There could not have been less at one period than 20,000 persons. Owing, however, to the admirable arrangements of the police, we heard not of the slightest accident occurring.

The scene and neighbourhood of the conflagration are still completely blocked up with spectators of the ruins. A strict investigation as to the cause of the fire has been going on, but nothing is positively known as to its origin. Mr. Ducrow himself was sufficiently recovered on Thursday to give the reporter of the Times the particulars of his own and family's escape. He was awoke by Mrs. Ducrow, the room being full of smoke, and he could not succeed in arousing his family till the flames had broken into the room ; they then rushed down stairs to the entrance in Westminister road, but finding the door secured they were oblized to retrace their steps, and decend through a staircase which led into a court yard. The clouds of smoke and hot cinders they encountered nearly smothered them, but they reached the yard in safety. Of what occurred afterwards Mr. Ducrow had not the slightest recollection.

Mr. Ducrow was deeply affected at the loss of the poor creature who perished, but knew not of her death until he saw the account in the newspapers. During the fire he saw her trying the grand entrance, and she exclaimed, "Oh, Sir ! oh, Sir we shall be burned in the flames. He firmly believes that had five minutes more elapsed before they were aroused, all in the house must have perished.

On Wednesday M. Bunn, the manager of the German theatre, visited Mr Ducrow, and stated he was deputed by the German company to tender their gratuitous services in his behalf, and Monday night was fixed on for the purpose. Several other managers have come forward and offered assistance to those whom the calamity has thrown out of employ.

WHAT SHOULD THE INDIA GOVERNMENT DO IN THE AFFAIRS OF HERAT ?

(CORBYN'S INDIAN REVIEW, JULY 15.)

The time has again arrived to resume the subject of National Defence, the science of which, with reference to this country, has been clearly developed ; but has nevertheless, in our opinion, been disregarded, touching the means which were required to preserve these realms and recent acquisitions from external and internal danger.

When the India Government determined upon marching across the Indus and sending an expedition to the Yellow Sea the councils of this country should have counted the cost and ascertained whether the policy pursued was in accordance with that suggested by past experience. We have hitherto shewn it to have been in direct variance.

We have always extolled the great act of the Earl of Auckland which led to the movement into Affghanistan, and replaced the rightful monarch on his throne : but we have all along been opposed to the policy which has been evinced subsequently to those splendid operations. We allude to the attempt which has been made to carry out such vast hostile movements with such a niggardly addition to the Indian force. We shall answer the question at the heading of this article. First by noting the intrigues of France and Russia in Persia. Secondly, the importance of Herat in relation to British occupation of Affghanistan. Thirdly, the necessity of occupying Herat as the key to India. Fourthly, Showing that the treachery and conduct of Kam Ram Shah, justly calls forth British interference. Fifthly, the means—with reference to troops they ought to be more economically provided.

intrigue in Persia.—The Court of St. Petersburgh was panic struck at the Earl Auckland's prompt measures, his unexpected and marvellous success, and at their own repeated failures, as was France at the downfal of the greatest fortress in the world, and the retreat from Syria of so vast an army assembled to carry out that nation's and Egypt's ulterior views towards the aggrandizement of the latter towards Arabia and the former in Persia and India. Nevertheless though Russia and France have been defeated in their plans, and therefore disappointed. Their hopes remain. Their exertions are not paralized, but their discomfiture and to a degree their disgrace, will excite both to greater efforts.

From the onset Russia and France have been working by intrigue. By such a system history shows that the obstacles to, and the chances of success are just as great as in the game of chess. But France and Russia are adepts in it, and the India Government we admonish again to be on the alert. Nothing was so successful as Lord Palmerston's communications with the Court of Persia. But not, however, half so successful as the French emissaries who we mentioned to be throughout Persia in what they publicly declared to be on a commercial and scientific enterprise. We know that French frigates have taken other accredited agents to Burmah and China, and although recent occurrences in the Punjab have frustrated in some measure their plan. French intrigue has had its full force among the Seiks.

Of Nipal, we know nothing beyond that nation having ready, as occasion may call it forth, an extraordinary efficient army.

The French have invariably been more successful than the English in Persia, recent intelligence confirms all that we advance, and we would merely remind the India Government that the greatest obstacle to the success of the Marquis of Wellesley's administration in this country was the influence of the French, and the noble Marquis did not consider his rule secure until that influence was altogether extirpated. Russia has not been an idle and disinterested spectator on the recent change of affairs in central Asia and temporizing policy in China. They are thoroughly acquainted how, in Burmah alone, the ambassadors of the Supreme Government have been trampled upon with impunity, yet for indignities shown to Her Brittannic Majesty's representatives has been the occasion for the differences between the Persian and the British Kingdom and the ostensible cause of this vast and expensive expedition to China.

We repeat that Russia is not indifferent to this state of things in India, and must be satisfied there must be cause for our proud nation submitting to indingnities in one instance, while she has been outrageous for satisfaction in all others. The cause will be assumed in France and Russia, to be which it is believed in Ava, Nipal and Herat—namely, that we are without means for resentment and our armies at Ferozepore & Nipal will be looked upon as armies of defence and not of observation. M. Thiers although not in the cabinet, is not out of power. His power is mighty, his intrigue deep and past finding out, and, as the miner is visible to the world he is nevertheless working cunningly, securely, rapidly and successfully if he is not counterminded. It is not for us to speak as we would speak, were the acts of the India Government as those are of the British nation before the public, of the conduct of this Government towards its late representative at Herat. We know that Major Todd,—as Pottinger was—has been treated with great indignity by Yar Mahomed. Major Todd besides being a great traveller through Persia, was long enough in that country to know the character of its people—and was intimately well aware of the Shah's aspirations after the Key of Affghanistan. The public has not yet before it Major Todd's expose; that of Pottinger's is about to emanate from the Press which will bring the history of the proceedings at Herat soon before the public, and we suspect it will be found ultimely also that at the bottom all is French and Russian intrigue. We proceed to consider the next question namely—The importance of Herat in relation to Affghanistan.

(To be continued.)

SATIRIST. JULY 4,

We knew the men of Beverley could do it. We knew that nothing more was requisite than for a *man* to appear among them, in order to beat the beasts out of the field. TOWNELEY is in, and the base and brutal faction that has so long held this borough in letters stands aghast at the ruin of its power.

TOWNELEY is in—but HOGG also has just saved his bacon. The creature is singed down to the hide, and he squeaks and grunts most horribly, and declares that never again shall the Beverleyites have any of the East India rupees.

Shame to you, men of Beverley ! Shame to you, Reformers. In the midst of your triumph at your well-won victory, we cannot but accuse you of being accomplices in the disgrace of letting this fellow again prostitute the representation of your town. At the last moment you might have split your votes with Fox, and you might have driven this creature from your borough for ever.

We might have known that the parsons and the lubberly third-rate squires that make up the Tory party there would have preferred HOGG to his colleague, Fox, as we said last week, is a gentleman- Spooney as he is, he is still a man of some education and rank in life. That was quite a sufficient reason why these booby ignorant squires should prefer to have HOGG, who is a afflicted with no good quality that could possibly excite their envy.

Oh, that some second candidate had come forward to wipe this disgrace from Beverley from Yorkshire and from England. If the Liberals had only dared to start a second candidate they must have won both seats, and how proudly they might have exulted if they had shaken this incubus from them altogether.

HOGG, however, is a doomed porker. He goes about with a label on his singed hide, "a fat hog to be slaughtered at the next election." Never again will he sty himself at Beverley. He has no more chance of ever again occupying this seat than Mr. PRICE's bungalow has of occupying the site from which HOGG uprooted it.

TOWNELEY was well placed at the head of the polled, and the Liberals, if they had only known their power, might have given the second seat to whichever of the two they pleased. It was a strange blunder to let their HOGG into their garden again.

How do you feel, old Bacon face ? Have we rung your snout for you ? Have we rubbed up your bristles ? Have we made you grunt and squeak for your life in this safe borough when you were so cocksure of getting in without opposition ? How much have you spent ? How many East Indian rupees have you dissipated ? How do you feel under your notice to quit ?

One more kick and out goes the HOGG for ever. Surely there must be grounds for a petition against this Tory. Remember, ye Beverley men, that any one who can prove bribery against HOGG, or any of his agents, can get 500l. out of him by only taking the trouble to bring an action to recover it,

"The parsons, says a Beverley Correspondent," were too strong with HOGG. The lawyers, we guess, if they were only put upon his trail, would be too strong against him. Hunt him up. We haven't done with HOGG yet, and you ought not to have done with him until you have bled him out of HOGG's blood enough to make black puddings for all Beverley.

We have heard that hundreds of electors had their palms rubbed with *Hog's lard*. If the reformers of that town follow the matter up with spirit, the anti-judaic animal is not safely ensconced in his sty, [illegible] again.

THE FANCY AT A DISCOUNT —"How are the *fancy* fallen," when we see Gully thrown out for Pontefract, and Parliament consequently deprived of the benefit of his experience in the ring and on the turf ! The fisty-cuff interest was not sufficiently strong to return the hon. candidate, and he is among the long list of the rejected. This is quite a blow to the ex-pugilist, who by no means expected to be "floored.

The elevation of a common—a very—common lawyer to the Chancellorship of Ireland has been the subject of remark, and it has been hinted that one who has never practised in, is not exactly suited to preside over, a Court of Equity. The difficulty is, however, got rid of by those who defend the appointment in the following ingenious manner:—"It must be borne in mind," say they, "that one who knows nothing about Chancery practice is the very fittest person possible for an *Irish* Chancellor."

If the Tory Duke could have persuaded Albert to accept the invitation to the Waterloo Banquet, the intention was to have sent him home well charged, that he might have got up a "Conservative demonstration in the Palace, so as to impress her Majesty with a favourable opinion of the *domestic* virtues of the Tories !

There is this difference, Duncombe says, between the rich Tory and the poor Chartist :—In the one case, it is the *eye* that must be *fed*, in the other, the *mouth* ; hence the adoption of the Whig cry of "cheap bread among the labouring population of the country.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote's confidence in Ministers is regulated entirely by the price they set upon a peerage ; two votes in the Commons are at all times equal to one in the Lords, or, according to Sir George Provender's calculation, two ducks are always equivalent to one *goose !*

THREE FROM THREE THERE REMAINS 0.

London and Westminster—gone are your glories !
Ye *once* were examples to stir up the *nation* ;
But *now* you're becom—being halved by the Tories—
A cypher—that's all—in its representation !

"You set your face against cheap bread, pray Mr. D'Israeli, said a humble voter of Shrewsbury, "are you equally opposed to cheap pork ? The Jew evaded the question. "I see, exclaimed the voter, "you are no friend to *pigs*, and yet you ask one of the *swinish* multitude to vote for you.

Lord and Lady Winchilsea are about to present a series of medals to the Metropolitan Temperance Society, with a view to their being given to such members as have abstained longest from wine and spirituous liquors. The noble Earl and Countess purpose wearing one of these medals themselves !

Thesiger says that Campbell, on being raised to the peerage, should have been elevated by the appropriate title of Barren of Genius.

AN APPEAL TO THE MOUTH.

"I'll appeal to the nation," cried RUSSELL. "Well, do,"
Quoth the Tories, "and bang you we will north and south ;"
"*Cheap bread* is our motto—a motto that you
Will admit," said Lord JOHN, "'s an appeal to the *mouth !*"

A "DEAR" EVASION.

By the "*dear* bread" cry the Tories now infer—
Not *price*—O no, the meaning's like "dear Sir."

Melbourne set the Royal guests in a roar the other day by remarking that the Tories had given her Majesty credit for entertaining a *rogue* frequently at her table, and casting a significant glance at a foreign countess who sat opposite him, he continued, "though that may be rendered doubtful, yet it is self-evident that a 'Villain' is now partaking of the Royal hospitality."

The only line of "God save the Queen" to which the Conservatives respond, at their private and political parties, is, "Send her *Victorious*," which they never fail to give as vociferously as possible.

"Prince Albert's March," exclaimed that inveterate wit, Sam Rogers, hearing a lady speaking in loud praise of a new piece of music that she had heard. "Pray, madam," said he, "has the composition reference to *past* or *furture* events—does it, in short, refer to his Royal Highness's *march to* or *from* this country."

Send me a line on receipt of this," wrote D'Israeli to a Shrewsbury voter. The correspondent mistaking the Jew's meaning, and conceiving he "line" to be one of a very different description to that really meant, merely wrote by return that he did not keep a *rope*-walk, or he would *execute* his commission with pleasure !

One of the *strong* arguments of Twiss *to* the Bury electors was that the ministry were too *weak* to *carry* their own measures, which, according to the poor fellow's logic, proved the necessity of a more vigorous government—that is, one of which *he* ought to be the *head*. Twiss's noddle is clearly not quite right.

By the papers we see that among the *fellows* recently added to the Royal Botanic Society of London, are Miss Kent, and the Earl of Coventry !

ATLAS. JUNE 19.

Abraham Roberts, Esq., K. B. Lieut.-col. E. I. C. S. (Bengal) has received permission to wear the insignia of the second class of the order of the Dooranee empire ; and Charles John Deshon, Esq., Lieut.-colonel and Major of the 17th regiment, the insignia of the 3d class. In both instances the grant is made for service in Candahar and Caubul, especially at Ghuznee.

The *Gazette de France* accuses the cabinets of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain with having actually framed a treaty for the division of the Ottoman empire. The *National* seems to believe this absurd charge, and asks, if it be not true, why is not the final treaty signed in which France is included ?

ALGIERS.

The following extracts from the triumphant dispatches of Gener Bugeaud exhibit the character of the French war in North Africa :—

After eight days' painful march, and several slight combats on o flanks and rear-guard, all in favour of our arms, on the 25th, after conflict honourable to the Zouaves, the column occupied Tekedempta, which it foun l destitute of inhabitants, and of every article of value. We blew up the fort, and demolished and burnt the town, which was beginning to be one of importance.

The column of Gen. Baragual d'Hilliers returned into Blidah on the 2d, after having visited Medean and Milianah, destroyed Boghar, and ravaged the country it passed over.

SPAIN.

There have been disturbances at Barcelona, where a quantity of English smuggled goods having been seized were to be sold, when the weavers of the neighbourhood burned them in front of the Town-house, and under the eyes of the magistrates. The French papers urge the government to avail itself of this evident dislike of English influence and intrusion in favour of a nascent regard for France which they pretend to see springing up among the Spaniards.

The Archbishop of Paris has ordered that the confessionals in the churches be so constructed that the public may see the priest, while the penitent remains completely invisible.

Nine steamers are in progress of building in the French Naval arsenals.

Some of the political prisoners at Avranches have been locked up in the ousttillettes as a punishment, to which the open air and space of a close stone cell are a heaven.

There is scarcely a disposable ship in the service of France that is not in, or destined *for*, the Mediterranean. The French still expect a struggle in the East.

It has been reported to the Peers of France, by their committee on the budget, that the contemplated loan of 18,000,000l. would absorb the whole of the available capital of France.

The houses of Hope and Rothschild have concluded with Australia for nearly 6,000,000l.

Australia.

SUPREME COURT.—CIVIL SIDE.

(Monday, 24th May.—Before His Honor the Resident Judge,)

This day being appointed for hearing undefended causes, His Honor took his seat as usual, at ten o'clock, at which time there were neither assessors nor attornies present, and the only representative of the bar was Mr. Croke.

His Honor enquired if there was any constable or messenger present that could go to the Club, and request the attendance of Doctor Martin and some other J. P. to sit with him. After some delay, the crier of the Court was despatched for that purpose, as no other person could be found. The learned Judge enquired of the Deputy-Registrar who were the attornies in the cases set down for hearing.

Mr. Garner replied, Messrs. Thurlow and Legh.

Judge Willis : it is very fortunate for them the Assessors are not here, as I should certainly strike the whole of the cases out of the paper.

His Honor observed, that this was not the first time he had done so, when in Sydney, if the parties were not in attendance at ten o'clock precisely ; and although the attornies complained very much in the first instance, they soon found the good effects of being regular, and on the [illegible] Regularity Morning.

Messrs. Were and Ryrie, J. P's. having entered the Court, and [illegible] their seats as Assessors,

The following cases were struck out of the paper, as there was no [illegible] ister to conduct them.

Overton *v.* Graham.
Same *v.* Pappait.
Sullivan *v.* Stevens.
Taylor *v.* Muir.
Frost *v.* Walton.

Mr. Taylor, the plaintiff in one of the cases, said Mr. Thurlow had been retained by him, and ought to have been present.

Judge Willis ; if you have sustained any injury through the neglect of our attorney, you can bring an action against him, and you will recover damages.

The Court adjourned until Saturday next. *I bid.*

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1 Tin Case.	J J Taunton Esq, C S Simla..	From Post Office

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J. PYNE, Collector of Customs

Bombay, 18th August 1841.

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